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## D scriptl n

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention generally relates to a method for manufacturing a multi-layer plastic pipe according to the preamble clause of claim 1. Such a method is known from DE-A-3838921.

Since the advent of a method for manufacturing a plastic pipe whose center axis varies two-dimensionally or three-dimensionally in an arbitrary manner by blow molding, many of the pipes or ducts used in automobiles have been and still are being replaced with plastic pipes and ducts. By providing such plastic pipes having a two-dimensional or three-dimensional arbitrary shape, for example, when ducts or pipes are to be disposed in a limited space of an automobile, such as an engine room, without the necessity to assemble a plurality of pipe components having simpler shapes, a plastic pipe of a unitary structure having a complicatedly bent shape, either two-dimensionally or three-dimensionally, can be provided, which contributes to facilitate an mounting operation of ducts or pipes. In addition, with such a plastic pipe of a unitary structure, since there is no connection between pipe components, there is no possibility of occurrence of leaks of a fluid passing through the ducts or pipes. For this reason, many of the conventional ducts or pipes made of rubber or the like for use in an engine room of an automobile have been and are being replaced by plastic pipes.

However, for example, even for duct and pipes for use in an engine room of an automobile, the required conditions may vary radically depending on the conditions in which they are used. In particular, since such a duct or pipe as an intake manifold is directly mounted on an engine, it is exposed to a significantly high temperature, and, moreover, since a vibration is directly applied thereto, a high degree of durability is required. For such a reason, the conventional intake manifold of an automobile was normally fabricated from a metal, such as aluminum. However, when a duct or pipe is to be manufactured from a metal, its manufacturing operation is complicated, difficult and expensive, and, moreover, the shape of a duct or pipe to be manufactured tends to be limited.

Therefore, a considerable effort and a sizable amount of money have been expended to try to replace such a duct or pipe as an intake manifold with a plastic duct or pipe; however, since it is a kind of duct or pipe which requires a high degree of heat-resistant characteristic as well as an increased durability, there has not yet been proposed any practical method for its manufacturing.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a method for manufacturing an improved multi-layer plastic pipe, in particular a multi-layered plastic pipe having an increased durability and an enhanced heat-resistant characteristic and being also suitable as a duct for use as an automobile component like an improved intake manifold. The method should also permit an easy and reliable manufacturing of such pipes with high yields and low at cost.

According to the invention, these and other objects are achieved for a method of the above described type by means of the features as defined in the characterizing clause of method claim 1.

It is to be noted that here the terms "pipe" and "duct" are used exchangeably without changing their meanings.

In accordance with an embodiment of the method of the present invention, a multi-layered plastic pipe is manufactured by integrally forming an outer layer of a third plastic material on the outer peripheral surface of a hollow core which has been molded to a desired shape from a first plastic material. In accordance with this embodiment, when the hollow core is placed in a mold cavity, at least one spacer member is interposed between the outer surface of the hollow core and the surface of the mold cavity to thereby define a predetermined gap therebetween. Then, the third plastic material in a molten state is injected under pressure into the cavity or the gap between the outer surface of the hollow core and the mold surface. Thereafter a compression force is applied to said injected plastic material, thereby forming an outer layer integrally on the outer surface of the hollow core, together with the spacer member. Finally, the third plastic material thus injected is hardened, for example, by cooling. Preferably, the hollow core is fabricated by blow molding, together with the spacer member integrally. In this manner, since the spacer member is present between the hollow core and the cavity surface when the hollow core is placed in position in the mold cavity, a predetermined gap can be maintained between the hollow core and the cavity surface while the molten third plastic material is injected into the cavity. As a result, there can be formed an outer layer having a desired thickness and a desired shape across the entire surface of the hollow core.

In accordance with a further embodiment of the method of the present invention, a plurality of mold segments are put together to define a mold cavity with a hollow plastic core placed inside the mold cavity. In this case, the mold segments are not completely put together, but a predetermined clear-

ance is maintained between at least two of the mold segments such that the clearance may allow air to pass therethrough, but it does not allow any molten plastic material to pass therethrough. Under the condition, a plastic material in a molten state is supplied under pressure into the cavity, and, then, the mold segments are put together completely to thereby apply the compression force to the plastic material thus supplied into the cavity, so that an outer layer having a desired shape is integrally formed from a third plastic material on the outer peripheral surface of the hollow core in a unitary structure.

Preferably, in order to prevent the hollow core from being undesirably deformed during manufacture, the hollow plastic core may be filled with particles, such as sand, or a pressurized gas may be supplied into the interior of the hollow core at least while an external pressure is applied to the outer surface of the hollow core.

In the following the invention is described in detail in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a schematic illustration showing a multi-layered plastic pipe constructed in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a schematic illustration showing a cross section of the plastic pipe taken along line A-A indicated in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a schematic illustrating showing an end view of the plastic pipe of Fig. 1;

Figs. 4a through 4c are schematic illustrations showing a sequence of steps for manufacturing a multi-layered plastic pipe in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 5 and 6 are schematic illustrations showing a modification to the process shown in Figs. 4a through 4c;

Figs. 7a and 7b are schematic illustrations showing the principle in positioning a spacer member in practicing the present invention;

Figs. 8a through 8d are schematic illustrations showing various embodiments of the spacer member;

Figs. 9a, 9b, 10a and 10b are schematic illustrations showing alternative structures of molds which can be advantageously used for practicing the present invention;

Figs. 11a through 11g are schematic illustrations showing a sequence of steps in manufacturing a multi-layered plastic pipe having both of soft and hard portions in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 12a through 12c are schematic illustrations showing a sequence of steps in manufacturing a

multi-layered plastic pipe having a bellowed portion in accordance with a further embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 13a through 13d are schematic illustrations showing a sequence of steps in manufacturing a multi-layered plastic pipe including a pair of independent flow passages in accordance with a still further embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 14a through 14c are schematic illustrations showing a sequence of steps in manufacturing a multi-layered plastic pipe including a pair of independent flow passages in accordance with a still further embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 15a through 15f are schematic illustrations showing a sequence of steps in manufacturing a multi-layered plastic pipe including a flange portion reinforced by a metal member in accordance with a still further embodiment of the present invention; and

Figs. 16a and 16b are schematic illustrations showing a modification to the process for manufacturing a multi-layered plastic pipe including a flange portion reinforced by a metal member.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to Figs. 1 through 3, there is schematically shown a multi-layered plastic pipe 1 constructed in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, and this pipe 1 is particularly suited for use as an intake manifold of an automobile, for example. The multi-layered plastic pipe 1 includes a hollow member 11 which has been formed from a first plastic material into a desired shape, and a spacer member or projection 13 formed from a second plastic material to a predetermined height or thickness is provided at a predetermined location (at six places in the illustrated example) on the outer peripheral surface of the hollow member 11. And, an outer layer 12 is formed in a predetermined shape on the outer peripheral surface of the hollow member 11 excepting where the spacer members 13 are provided. In the illustrated embodiment, the outer layer 12 is integrally formed with the hollow member 11 and the spacer members 13, and the outer layer 13 has a thickness substantially equal to the thickness or height of each of the spacer members 13. For example, the outer layer 12 may be integrally formed with the hollow member 11 and the spacer members 13 by adhesion or melting. The outer layer 12 defines a flange portion 12a at each end of the multi-layered plastic pipe 1, and each flange portion 12a is formed with a plurality of mounting holes 12b.

In a preferred embodiment, the hollow member 11 is formed by blow molding and it has a desired

shape with its center axis bent two-dimensionally or three-dimensionally. The spacer members 13 may be integrally formed at the same time when the hollow member 11 is formed by blow molding, or, alternatively, after forming the hollow member 11 by blow molding, the spacer members 13, which have been made separately, may be integrally provided at predetermined locations on the outer peripheral surface of the hollow member 11, for example, by using an adhesive or melting them together locally. The spacer members 13 may be made from a plastic material which is the same as or different from that of the hollow member 11. Thus, the spacer members 13 may provide a locally different characteristic at a location where the multi-layered plastic pipe 1 is locally brought into contact with another member or where another member is to be mounted thereon.

The outer layer 12 is integrally formed with the hollow member 11, but the outer layer 12 may be formed from a plastic material different from the plastic material of the hollow member 11. As a result, the multi-layered plastic pipe 1 can be given a desired characteristic depending on the condition in which it is used. For example, since the hollow member 11 defines a flow passage for guiding the flow of a fluid, it can be formed from a plastic material having a desired characteristic required in connection with the flow of such fluid. For example, when the multi-layered plastic pipe 1 is to be used as an intake manifold of an engine, use is preferably made of a plastic material having an excellent anti-gasoline characteristic and anti-blow-by gas characteristic; whereas, when the multi-layered plastic pipe 1 is to be used as a radiator hose of an automobile, use is preferably made of a plastic material having an excellent anti-LLC characteristic.

The outer layer 12 has a specific object to provide a mechanical strength and/or anti-heat resistant characteristic to the multi-layered plastic pipe 1. Thus, although the outer layer 12 can be fabricated basically from the same plastic material as that of the hollow member 11, it is preferable to use such a plastic material which also includes reinforcing materials, such as fibers or fillers. Such reinforcing materials typically include glass fibers, carbon fibers, talc and mica. Different plastic materials may be used for the hollow member 11, spacer members 13 and outer layer 12 as long as they are soluble to each other. In the case where such a solubility does not exist by themselves, use may be made of an adhesive layer between the two plastic materials having no solubility therebetween. All of the hollow member 11, spacer members 13 and outer layer 12 may be made from the same plastic material, if desired. The preferred plastic materials to be used for the hollow member 11 and spacer members 13 include nylon 6, nylon

6-6, nylon 6 or 6-6 (containing 20% of glass fibers), nylon 11 or 12, nylon 4-6 or 6-10 or 6-12, nylon family alloys, PPS (polyphenylene sulfide), PET (polyethylene terephthalate), PBT (polybutylene terephthalate), PES (polyether sulfone), PEEK (polyetheretherketone), polyimide and polyamideimide. On the other hand, the preferred plastic materials for forming the outer layer 12 include a mixture of each of the plastic materials listed above for forming the hollow member 11 with a desired percentage, such as 30 %, of reinforcing materials, such as glass fibers.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 3, since the outer layer 12 is formed from a plastic material having an excellent mechanical strength, a flange portion 12a can be formed as a portion thereof. The flange portion 12a is formed with a plurality of mounting holes 12b, so that the flange portion 12a can be directly mounted, for example, on a port of an engine or a radiator of an automobile using bolts and nuts. In the embodiment shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the spacer members 13 are disposed on opposite sides of the hollow member 11; however, such a spacer member 13 may be provided at least one location of the outer peripheral surface of the outer member 11, so that the present invention should not be limited to such a specific arrangement of spacer members 13 as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. As will be described in detail later, the location and number of such spacer members 13 may be determined in accordance with the conditions in which the multi-layered plastic pipe 1 is used and with its manufacturing method used.

Next, referring to Figs. 4a through 4c, a process for manufacturing the multi-layered plastic pipe 1 according to one embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail below.

As shown in Fig. 4a, in accordance with this embodiment, use is made of a pair of first mold half 15 and a second mold half 16, which together define a complete mold when placed in contact together, and these first and second mold halves 15 and 16 are provided to be movable closer to each other or separated away from each other. In the illustrated embodiment, the first mold half 15 is provided fixed in position with its mating surface facing upwards, whereas, the second mold half 16 is provided to be movable vertically so that it can move closer toward or separated away from the associated, stationary first mold half 15. The mating surface of the first mold half 15 is formed with a first mold groove 15a which has a predetermined shape and defines a first half of a mold cavity. A seat section 15b is formed at each end of the first mold groove 15a, and these seat sections 15b serve to hold a hollow plastic core 11 in position when it is placed in the first mold half 15a. The first mold half 15 is also provided with a predetermined

number of supply passages 17 which are in communication with a supply source 18 for supplying a plastic material. Thus, the third plastic material in a molten state is supplied from the supply source 18 into the cavity defined by the first and second mold halves 15 and 16 when brought into a semi-mating condition through these supply passages 17.

The second mold half 16 also has a mating surface which is brought into contact with the mating surface of the first mold half 15, and the mating surface of the second mold half 16 is also formed with a second mold groove 16a having a desired shape. As shown, a sliding core 19 is provided at each end of the second mold groove 16a and it is provided to be slidably movable in a guide hole formed in the second mold half 16. A spring is provided in the guide hole so that the sliding core is normally pressed outward to be located at its advanced location. The sliding core 19 has its front surface shaped to be commensurate with and thus to partly receive therein the hollow plastic core 11 and the front surface of the sliding core 19 may be brought into contact with the mating surface of the first mold half 15.

Now, a process for manufacturing a multi-layered plastic pipe using a pair of first and second mold halves 15 and 16 as described above will be described. In the first place, the hollow plastic core 11 is formed into a desired shape from a first plastic material, for example, by a blow molding technique. The tip end portion of each end of the hollow plastic core 11 will be eventually removed; however, using these tip end portions, the hollow plastic core 11 is located in position in the first mold groove 15a by having its tip end portions placed on the seat sections 15b of the first mold half 15 as shown in Fig. 4a. As shown, the hollow plastic core 11 is provided with a plurality of spacer members 13 at selected locations on its outer peripheral surface. Preferably, these spacer members 13 are formed at the same time when the hollow plastic core 11 is fabricated. In the present embodiment, since it is so structured that a third plastic material in a molten state is supplied into the cavity through supply passages 17 provided in the first mold half 15, the spacer members 13 are provided only at the upper half of the outer peripheral surface of the horizontally extending hollow plastic core 11. However, if desired, these spacer members 13 may also be provided at other locations of the outer peripheral surface of the hollow plastic core 11 additionally. It is to be noted, however, that these spacer members 13 should be provided at such locations of the hollow plastic core 11 which can counteract the force applied to the hollow plastic core 11 when the plastic material in a molten state is supplied into the cavity. As a result, in the present embodiment, these spacer

members 13 should be provided at least at an upper half of the outer peripheral surface of the hollow plastic core 11 which extends horizontally.

Then, as shown in Fig. 4b, the second mold half 16 is lowered, during which, the sliding cores 19 are first brought into contact with the respective end portions of the hollow plastic core 11 and with the mating surface of the first mold half 15. At this time, the hollow plastic core 11 is set in position in the cavity defined between the first and second mold halves 15 and 16. When the second mold half 16 is further lowered, the sliding cores 19 are retracted into the respective guide holes of the second mold half 16 against the force of the springs 20 since the sliding cores 19 are in contact with the mating surface of the first mold half 15. When a clearance G between the two mating surfaces of the first and second mold halves 15 and 16 has reached a predetermined value (semi-mating condition), the second mold half 16 stops its descending motion. The value of clearance G in this case may be set at any desired value depending on the circumstances; however, it is typically set in a range between 2 and 5 mm. Under the condition, the third plastic material in a molten state is supplied from the supply source 18 into the cavity through the supply passages 17. In this case, in the present embodiment, since the spacer members 13 are provided on the hollow plastic core 11 on its outer peripheral surface at such locations opposite to the direction of supply of the third plastic material into the cavity, the hollow plastic core 11 is maintained in position with its spacer members 13 in contact with the surface of the second mold groove 16a, so that the third plastic material thus supplied is prevented from being biased in distribution inside the cavity.

Then, after supplying the third plastic material sufficiently into the cavity, the supply of the third plastic material is terminated, and, as shown in Fig. 4c, the second mold half 16 is again caused to descend until the first and second mold halves 15 and 16 are brought into a complete mating condition in which the mating surface of the first mold half 15 is in contact with the mating surface of the second mold half 16. As a result, the third plastic material supplied into the cavity or the gap between the hollow plastic core 11 and the surface of each of the first and second mold grooves 15a and 16a is uniformly distributed across the entire cavity, thereby forming the outer layer 12 having a desired shape from the third plastic material and integral with the hollow plastic core 11. During this compression step, the third plastic material supplied into the cavity will be sufficiently supplied to a large volume section, such as a flange section. In addition, due to the provision of spacer members 13 at selected locations on the hollow plastic core

11, the hollow plastic core 11 is prevented from deforming and the outer layer 12 having a desired shape and thickness can be integrally fabricated around the hollow plastic core 11, together with the spacer members 13.

In the case where the strength of the hollow plastic core 11 itself is not sufficient and thus there is a possibility that the hollow plastic core 11 may be deformed during the above-described compression step, the internal space of the hollow plastic core 11 may be filled with particles, such as sand. Alternatively, a pressurized gas may be supplied into the internal space of the hollow plastic core 11 so as to balance the external force applied to the hollow plastic core 11 during the compression step to thereby prevent the hollow plastic core 11 from being deformed. In addition, if there is a possibility that the hollow plastic core 11 may come into contact with the surface of the first mold groove 15a during the above-described compression step, the spacer members 13 may also be provided at the lower half of the outer peripheral surface of the hollow plastic core 11.

Fig. 5 illustrates a modification to the process for forming a multi-layered plastic pipe having a flange as shown in Figs. 4a through 4c. That is, as shown in Fig. 5, a cylinder device 21 is mounted on the first mold half 15, and a rod 21a of the cylinder device 21 passes through a hole provided in the first mold half 15 so that the rod 21a may move into the cavity or retract from the cavity. In particular, the rod 21a may move into the space of a flange forming portion of the first mold groove 15a. Thus, when the first and second mold halves 15 and 16 are brought into a complete mating relationship to compress the third plastic material inside the cavity to thereby cause the third plastic material to be supplied to every section of the cavity uniformly, there is still a chance that the third plastic material fails to be properly supplied to the space of a flange forming portion of the cavity or properly compressed. Under the circumstances, during the compression step shown in Fig. 4a, by causing the rod 21a to move into the space of a flange forming portion of the first mold groove 15a, an additional compression force may be applied locally to that portion 12' of the third plastic material present in the space of a flange forming portion of the first mold groove 15a. In this case, a bore or hole is formed in the cylinder portion of the resulting product due to the rod 21a, and such a bore or hole may be later defined as a through-hole to be used as a mounting hole 12b of the flange portion 12a.

Next, referring to Figs. 7a and 7b, the principle of determining the location where the spacer member 13 is to be disposed on the hollow plastic core 11 based on the present invention will be de-

scribed. In the case of Fig. 7a, the hollow plastic core 11 is set in position by a pair of sliding cores 19 and a molten plastic material is supplied into the cavity from a supply port 17 from below. In this case, since the central portion of the hollow plastic core 11 tends to be lifted upward due to the incoming molten plastic material under pressure, a spacer member 13 must be provided on the hollow plastic core 11 somewhere at an upper half of the outer peripheral surface thereof. In Fig. 7a, although a single spacer member 13 is shown to be provided at a location diametrically opposite to the supply port 17, it is not always necessary to provide such a single spacer member 13 at a location opposite to the supply port 17 as shown, a desired number of such spacer members 13 may be provided on the hollow plastic core 11 so as to prevent the hollow plastic core 11 from coming into contact with the surface of the cavity.

In Fig. 7b, a hollow plastic core 11 is set in position by means of a pair of sliding cores 19 and a molten plastic material is supplied into the cavity from a supply port 17 from above. In this case, since the hollow plastic core 11 tends to be pushed downward at its central portion when the molten plastic material is supplied into the cavity under pressure from the supply port 17, a single spacer member 13 is provided on the hollow plastic core 11 at its bottom diametrically opposite to the supply port 17 so as to prevent the hollow plastic core 11 from coming into contact with the surface of the cavity. Thus, fundamentally, it is only necessary to provide one or more spacer members 13 on that portion of the outer peripheral surface of the hollow plastic core 11 opposite to that side where a molten plastic material is supplied under pressure. However, it should also be noted that any desired number of such spacer members 13, same or different in shape and size, may only need to be provided on any portion of the hollow plastic core 11 so as to form the outer layer 12 of desired thickness depending on the shape of the hollow plastic core 11 and the method of supplying a molten plastic material into the cavity.

For example, as shown in Fig. 8a, a plurality of spacer members 13 may be provided circumferentially around the hollow plastic core 11. In particular, in the case where the hollow plastic core 11 has a complicated shape and a molten plastic material is to be supplied into the cavity through a plurality of supply ports, it is preferable to provide a plurality of such spacer members 13 in the circumferential direction of the hollow plastic core 11. Even when a plurality of spacer members 13 are to be provided in the circumferential direction of the hollow plastic core 11, they do not need to be provided on the same circumference at all times, and, instead, such spacer members 13 may

also be provided circumferentially as shifted in the longitudinal direction of the hollow plastic core 11 one from another. Fig. 8b illustrates the case in which a plurality of spacer members 13 are defined by locally bending portions of the hollow plastic core 11 in the form of radially projecting ridges. Such a profiled hollow plastic core 11 may be easily formed by using a mold whose cavity surface is provided with a plurality of grooves. Fig. 8c illustrates a hollow plastic core 11 having a plurality of spacer members 13 partially buried therein, which can be manufactured by arranging a plurality of spacer members 13 in the cavity surface as inserts when blow molding the hollow plastic core 11. Fig. 8d illustrates the case in which, after forming a hollow plastic core 11 by blow molding, a plurality of spacer members 13 which have been fabricated separately are fixedly attached to the hollow plastic core 11 by using an adhesive agent or by melting them together.

Next, with reference to Figs. 9a, 9b, 10a and 10b, the structure of a mold suitable for use in a process of the present invention will be described in detail below. As shown in Fig. 9a, the first mold half 15 has a first mold groove 15a, and on the other hand the second mold half 16 has a second mold groove 16a. When the first and second mold halves 15 and 16 are brought closer together with a gap or clearance G defined between the respective mating surfaces, a semi-mating condition is defined and a cavity is defined between the first and second mold grooves 15a and 16a. A pair of projections 16b is formed on the opposite sides of the second mold groove 16a, and these projections 16b have a height larger than the clearance G. On the other hand, the opposite sides in the first mold groove 15a are so structured to be able to receive these projections 16b, respectively. Thus, in the condition shown in Fig. 9a, the tip ends of these projections 16b are partially fitted into the respective receiving sections of the first mold groove 15a so that the cavity is set in its partially closed state or semi-mating condition. Under this semi-mating condition, air may pass through a clearance between the projection 16b and its associated receiving section of the first mold groove 15a, but no molten plastic material is allowed to pass therethrough.

Accordingly, when a molten plastic material is supplied into the cavity under pressure under this semi-mating condition, the air inside the cavity is allowed to be discharged out into the atmosphere through the clearance between the projection 16b and the associated receiving section of the first mold groove 15a, whereas the molten plastic material thus supplied into the cavity is substantially prevented from flowing out of the cavity through such clearance. Fig. 9b illustrates the condition in

which, after supplying a molten plastic material into the cavity, the first and second mold halves 15 and 16 are brought into a complete contact to thereby establish a complete mating condition, and, thus, Fig. 9b corresponds to Fig. 4c.

Fig. 10a illustrates the structure of another mold for use in another embodiment of the present invention. In the embodiment shown in Fig. 10a, the first mold half 15 has a first mold groove 15a which is formed with a cut-away section 15c at each side thereof, and the second mold half 16 has a second mold groove 16a which is formed with a pair of projections 16c on the opposite sides thereof. In this case, as different from the embodiment shown in Fig. 9b, these projections 16c have their sharp tip ends cut away to provide blunt ends. Accordingly, the projections 16c of the present embodiment are improved in rigidity, and the shape of these projections 16c are least affected or modified by repeated use. As a result, even if a large number of multi-layered plastic pipes are to be manufactured, an intended and same characteristic may be maintained. Moreover, in the present embodiment, as shown in Fig. 10b, even if the first and second mold halves 15 and 16 are set in the complete mating condition, since the projections 16c do not occupy the entire space defined by the cut-away sections 15c, the resulting multi-layered plastic pipe will have a rib 12c formed extending longitudinally as a part of the outer layer 12. Such a rib 12c is preferred in some cases since it would provide an increased strength and rigidity to the outer layer 12.

Next, various modifications and alternate embodiments of the present invention will now be described below. Figs. 11a through 11f illustrate a process for manufacturing a multi-layered plastic pipe having a flexible or relatively soft fitting section at one end. As shown in Fig. 11a, in the first place, a hollow plastic core 11 is fabricated by a blow molding technique. This hollow plastic core 11 includes a hard section 11H comprised of a relatively hard plastic material and a soft section 11S comprised of a relatively soft plastic material. As the relatively hard plastic material, use may, for example, be made of nylon 6, whereas, as the relatively soft plastic material, use may, for example, be made of nylon 11. In the case of blow molding a hollow plastic core 11 having a unitary structure from the two plastic materials different in hardness, the plastic material supplied to a nozzle to form a parison is switched from one material to another to thereby form a composite parison having two different plastic materials along different portions of its longitudinal axis and then the resulting composite parison may be subjected to blow molding to define a desired shape.



As best shown in Fig. 11a, the hollow plastic pipe 11 thus formed has unnecessary portions 11H' and 11S' at respective ends, and these unnecessary end portions 11H' and 11S' will be later removed. In the embodiment shown in Fig. 11a, the soft section 11S is enlarged in diameter. On the other hand, in an embodiment shown in Fig. 11b, both of the hard and soft sections 11H and 11S have the same diameter.

As shown in Fig. 11c, the hollow plastic core 11 thus formed is then set in position in a cavity defined between first and second mold halves 15 and 16. Then, as shown in Fig. 11d, a molten plastic material is supplied under pressure into the cavity through supply passages 17 provided in the first mold half 15. The molten plastic material supplied in this case is normally a relatively hard plastic material, such as a mixture of nylon 6 and glass fibers (30 %). Then, the first and second mold halves 15 and 16 are brought into complete contact to thereby establish a complete mating condition and apply a compression force to the plastic material, so that an outer layer 12 is integrally formed on the outer surface of the hollow plastic core 11. In this case, preferably, a pressurized gas is injected into the interior of the hollow plastic core 11 or alternatively particles, such as sand, may be filled in the interior of the hollow plastic core 11 in advance. In addition, preferably, a desired number of spacer members may be provided on the outer peripheral surface of the hollow plastic core 11 as described before.

Then, upon hardening of the molten plastic material, the first and second mold halves are separated from each other and the resulting product molded under pressure is removed from the mold. The resulting product is shown in Fig. 11e. Then the undesired portions 11H' and 11S' are removed from the product so that a desired multi-layered plastic pipe can be obtained as shown in Fig. 11f. Fig. 11g illustrates an embodiment where both of the hard and soft sections 11H and 11S have the same diameter. The resulting multi-layered plastic pipe has a flange portion 12a formed from a relatively hard plastic material at one end and a fitting portion 11S formed from a relatively soft plastic material at the opposite end. The fitting portion 11S is relatively soft and thus it may be fitted into or onto another pipe.

Now, referring to Figs. 12a through 12c, a process for manufacturing a multi-layered plastic pipe having a bellowed section in accordance with a further embodiment of the present invention will be described. In the first place, as shown in Fig. 12a, a hollow plastic core 11 is fabricated by a blow molding technique. In this case, the hollow plastic core 11 includes a hard section 11H comprised of a relatively hard plastic material, such as

nylon 6-6, and a bellows section 11S comprised of a relatively soft plastic material, such as nylon 12. In addition, it also includes an undesired portion 11H', which will be removed later, at each end thereof. Then, the hollow plastic core 11 shown in Fig. 12a is set in position in a cavity defined between the first and second mold halves 15 and 16, and a molten plastic material is supplied under pressure into the cavity through supply passages 17. For such a molten plastic material, use may be made, for example, of a mixture of nylon 6-6 and glass fibers (for example, 30%). In this case, the molten plastic material is supplied onto the outer peripheral surface of the hard section 11H excepting the bellows section 11S. Then, mold halves 15 and 16 are brought into complete contact to thereby establish a complete mating condition and the molten plastic material thus supplied is hardened to form an outer layer 12 having a desired shape. In the present embodiment, the outer layer 12 will have a flange portion 12a at each end thereof. Preferably, during this compression step, a pressurized gas may be injected into the interior of the hollow plastic core 11 or alternatively particles such as sand particles may be filled in the interior of the hollow plastic core 11 in advance to prevent deformation from occurring on the hollow plastic core 11 due to an external force applied thereto. In addition, as described before, one or more of spacer members may be provided at selected locations on the outer peripheral surface of the hard section 11H of the hollow plastic core 11.

Upon completion of molding, the mold halves 15 and 16 are separated to remove the resulting plastic product and its undesired end portions 11H' are cut away. The resulting multi-layered plastic pipe is illustrated in Fig. 12c.

Referring now to Figs. 13a through 13d, a process for manufacturing a multi-layered plastic pipe having a plurality of independent flow passages will be described in detail below. Fig. 13a illustrates a hollow plastic core 11 fabricated into a desired shape by blow molding. This hollow plastic core 11, as shown in transverse cross section in Fig. 13b, is formed with a pair of upper and lower grooves 11a whose bottoms are in contact to thereby define a pair of independent flow passages 11b. Such a hollow plastic core 11 is set in position in a cavity defined between a pair of first and second mold halves in a manner described with respect to the before-mentioned embodiments, and then a molten plastic material is supplied into the cavity, followed by the steps of bringing the two mold halves in complete contact to carry out forming under pressure. Upon completion of forming, the two mold halves are separated away from each other to remove the resulting product therefrom. And then the undesired end portions are cut away.



As a result, there can be obtained a multi-layered plastic pipe having a plurality of independent flow passages as shown in Fig. 13c. This multi-layered plastic pipe is formed with a flange portion 12a at each end thereof, and its cross sectional structure is illustrated in Fig. 13d.

With reference to Figs. 14a through 14c, a process for manufacturing a multi-layered plastic pipe having a plurality of flow passages in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention will now be described. As shown in Fig. 14a, in the first place, a plurality (two in the illustrated embodiment) of hollow plastic cores 11-1 and 11-2, each having its own desired shape, are molded by blow molding. Then, as shown in Fig. 14b, these two hollow plastic cores 11-1 and 11-2 are set in position in a cavity defined between a pair of first and second mold halves 15 and 16. Then, a molten plastic material is supplied under pressure into the cavity and the two mold halves are brought into complete contact to thereby have the molten plastic material formed into a desired shape under compression. Upon completion of forming, the mold halves are separated away from each other to remove the resulting product and then the undesired end portions are cut away to provide a multi-layered plastic pipe having a plurality of independent flow passages. The cross sectional structure of the resulting multi-layered plastic pipe is illustrated in Fig. 14c.

Now, with reference to Figs. 15a through 15f, a process for manufacturing a multi-layered plastic pipe having a flange portion covered with a metal member in accordance with a still further embodiment of the present invention will be described. In the first place, as shown in Fig. 15a, a hollow plastic core 11 is molded by a blow molding technique using a cap-shaped metal member 31 as an insert component. Fig. 15b illustrates the condition in which the cup-shaped metal member 31 is integrally formed with the hollow plastic core 11 by blow molding. Then, as shown in Fig. 15c, this hollow plastic core 11 is set in position in a mold cavity. In this case, use may be made of a pair of first and second mold halves 15 and 16 as described before, in which case, however, the first and second mold halves 15 and 16 are formed with enlarged portions 16c of the mold grooves for receiving therein a part of the metal member 31, respectively. Therefore, in this case, the metal member 31 serves as a stopper for the first and second mold halves 15 and 16, and the hollow plastic core 11 may be set in position in the cavity when the metal member 31 is properly inserted into the enlarged portions 16c of the mold grooves.

Then, as shown in Fig. 15d, a molten plastic material is supplied under pressure into the cavity through at least one supply passage 17 (not

shown) provided in either of or both of the first and second mold halves 15 and 16. Then, the two mold halves 15 and 16 are brought into complete mating condition to carry out compression forming so that an outer layer 12 having a desired shape is integrally formed from the molten plastic material. In this case, however, it is preferable to supply a pressurized gas into the interior of the hollow plastic core 11, or, alternatively, particles, such as sand, may be filled in the interior of the hollow plastic core 11 in advance so as to prevent the hollow plastic core 11 from being deformed during compression forming. Furthermore, preferably, a desired number of spacer members may be provided at desired locations on the outer peripheral surface of the hollow plastic core 11. Upon completion of forming, the mold halves are separated away from each other and the resulting product is removed from the mold. The resulting structure is shown in cross section in Fig. 15e.

Then, the undesired portion 11' of the hollow plastic core 11 shown in Fig. 15e is cut away, and, as shown in Fig. 15f, one or more of mounting holes 12b are formed passing through the flange portion 12a and the cup-shaped metal member 31. In a multi-layered plastic pipe thus manufactured, since the flange portion 12a is covered with and thus reinforced by the metal member 31, when the flange portion 12a is mounted, for example, on an object, such as an internal combustion engine, by bolts and nuts, the flange portion 12a is prevented from being deformed due to bolt tightening, thereby allowing to provide a secure mounting structure.

Figs. 16a and 16b illustrate another process for manufacturing a multi-layered plastic pipe whose flange portion is reinforced by a metal member in accordance with a still further embodiment of the present invention. As shown in Figs. 15a and 15b, in the first place, a hollow plastic core 11 having a metal member 31 is formed by blow molding, and the resulting hollow plastic core 11 is set in position in a mold groove of the first mold half 15. In this case, the first mold half 15 is formed with a mold groove 15a having a predetermined shape, with an enlarged portion 15c for partly receiving therein the metal member 32 and with a seat 15b for holding thereon an end portion of the hollow plastic core 11. On the other hand, the second mold half 16 is formed with a second mold groove 16a having a predetermined shape and provided with a sliding core 19, which may move between its advanced position and retracted position and is normally biased toward its advanced position by means of a spring 20. The sliding core 19 is formed with a cut-away portion 19a for receiving therein a part of the metal member 32.

With the above-described structure, when the second mold half 16 is lowered, the metal member

32 is placed into the cut-away portion 19a of the sliding core 19, and the second mold half 16 is further moved downward until the distance between the opposing mating surfaces of the first and second mold halves 15 and 16 becomes a predetermined gap G, wherein a semi-mating condition is set. This condition is illustrated in Fig. 16b. Under the condition, a molten plastic material is supplied into the cavity through supply passages 17 (not shown) provided in either one or both of the first and second mold halves 15 and 16. Thereafter, the first and second mold halves 15 and 16 are brought into a complete mating condition by reducing the gap G zero to thereby carry out compression forming so that the molten plastic material is formed into a desired shape around the hollow plastic core 11. Upon hardening of the molten plastic material, the mold halves 15 and 16 are separated away from each other and the resulting product is removed. Then, similarly as described before, an undesired portion is removed from the resulting product to provide a multi-layered plastic pipe.

Also in the present embodiment, as described in each of the above-described embodiments, prior to the step of compression forming, a pressurized gas may be injected into the interior of the hollow plastic core 11, or, alternatively, particles, such as sand, may be filled in the interior of the hollow plastic core 11 so as to prevent the hollow plastic core 11 from being deformed when an external force is applied to the peripheral surface thereof. In addition, preferably, a desired number of spacer members may be provided at one or more selected portions on the outer peripheral surface of the hollow plastic core 11.

As described above, in accordance with the present invention, there can be provided a multi-layered plastic pipe excellent in heat-resistant characteristic and durability. In particular, in accordance with the present invention, it is possible to provide a multi-layered plastic pipe having a uniform characteristic along the entire length of the plastic pipe by using a desired number of spacer members. Thus, a multi-layered plastic pipe produced according to the present invention can have a characteristic extremely close to design conditions and thus high in reliability. Moreover, the present invention also provides a method or process for manufacturing a multi-layered plastic pipe high in reproducibility. Thus, there is provided a process capable for manufacturing various automobile components, such as intake manifolds and radiator hoses, which are exposed to high temperature and vigorous vibrations, from plastic materials. In particular, when applied as ducts to be used in automobiles, the components can be reduced in weight significantly, and, for example, a reduction in weight as much as

50% can be attained when the present invention is used as compared with the case of a prior art intake manifolds made of die-casted aluminum.

While the above provides a full and complete disclosure of the preferred embodiments of the present invention, various modifications, alternate constructions and equivalents may be employed. Therefore, the above description and illustration should not be construed as limiting the scope of the invention, which is defined by the appended claims.

# Claims

1. A method for manufacturing a multi-layer plastic pipe, including the steps
  - (a) forming a hollow plastic core (11) from a first plastic component having a desired shape;
  - (b) placing said hollow plastic core (11) in a mold cavity defined by a plurality of mold segments, and
  - (c) supplying a molten third plastic component into said cavity,
 characterized by
  - supplying the third plastic component under pressure during step (c), and by the additional step
  - (d), following step (c), applying a compression force to said molten plastic component inside said cavity to thereby form an outer layer (12) from said third plastic component on the outer peripheral surface of said hollow plastic core (11) integrally therewith.
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein
  - at step (b), said plurality of mold segments are brought into a semimating condition with a predetermined gap existing between any two adjacent mold segments with said hollow plastic core (11) located in position inside a cavity such that air can pass through said gap, but not so the third plastic component, and
  - following step (c) for applying the compression force, said plurality of mold segments are brought into a final mating condition to thereby form an outer layer (12) integrally on an outer surface of said hollow plastic core (11) from said third plastic component.
3. A method according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said hollow member (11) is formed by blow molding.

4. A method according to any one of the preceding claims,  
wherein a flang portion (12a) is integrally formed with said outer layer (12). 5
5. A method according to any one of the preceding claims,  
wherein a mixture of said first plastic component and a reinforcing component is used as said third plastic component. 10
6. A method according to any one of the preceding claims,  
wherein there is used as said first plastic component a material selected from the group consisting of nylon 6, nylon 6 containing glass fibers, nylon 6-6, nylon 6-6 containing glass fibers, nylon 11, nylon 12, nylon 4-6, nylon 6-10, nylon 6-12, nylon family alloys, polyphenylene sulfide, polyethylene terephthalate, polybutylene terephthalate, polyether sulfone, polyetheretherketone, polyimide and polyamideimide. 15
7. A method according to any one of the preceding claims,  
wherein said hollow plastic core (11) is previously filled with a removable filler and said filler is removed from said hollow plastic core (11) after formation of said outer layer (12) on said hollow plastic core (11). 20
8. A method of claim 7,  
wherein said filler includes particles, such as sand. 25
9. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 6,  
wherein an interior space of said hollow plastic core (11) is maintained at a predetermined high pressure condition while said outer layer (12) is being formed on said hollow plastic core (11). 30
10. A method according to any one of the preceding claims,  
wherein a pair of first and second mold halves (15, 16) is used as said plurality of mold segments, said mold halves being formed with a pair of first and second mold grooves (15a, 16a) on their respective mating surfaces, said first and second mold grooves (15a, 16a) defining said mold cavity when said first and second mold halves (15, 16) are brought into a mating condition. 35
11. A method according to claim 10,  
wherein said second mold half (16) is formed with a pair of projections (16b) along opposite sides of said second mold groove (16a) and said first mold half (15) is formed with a pair of receiving sections of said first mold groove (15a) for receiving said pair of projections (16b) along opposite sides of said first mold groove (15), whereby when said first and second mold halves (15, 16) are set in said semi-mating condition, said pair of projections (16b) are partly received in said pair of receiving sections, respectively, such that air can pass through a clearance between a clearance between said each of said projections (16b) and its associated receiving section, but said molten plastic material is substantially prevented from passing through said clearance. 40
12. A method according to any one of the preceding claims,  
wherein,  
prior to step (c), at least one spacer member (13) in the form of an island and formed from a second plastic component is interposed between a wall surface of said cavity and an outer peripheral surface of said hollow plastic core (11) and affixed to the latter. 45
13. A method according to claim 12,  
wherein said spacer member (13) is previously integrally formed with said hollow plastic core (11). 50
14. A method according to claim 12 or claim 13,  
wherein said spacer member (13) is formed with a thickness which sets the distance between the wall surface of said mold cavity and the outer peripheral surface of said hollow plastic core (11) to a predetermined value when a mold defining said mold cavity is set in its complete mating condition. 55
15. A method according to any one of claims 12 to 14,  
wherein said outer layer (12) is formed with a thickness substantially equal to the thickness of said at least one spacer member (13).
16. A method according to any one of claims 12 to 15,  
wherein substantially the same composition is used for the first and second plastic component.
17. A method according to any one of claims 12 to 16,  
wherein said spacer member (13) is located at a location on said hollow plastic core (11) so as to counteract an external force applied to

said hollow plastic core (11) when said molten plastic material is supplied into said cavity.

18. A method according to any one of claims 12 to 17,  
wherein a plurality of said spacer members (13) are arranged on said hollow plastic core (11) shifted in location in a longitudinal axis of said hollow plastic core (11).
19. A method according to any one of claims 12 to 18,  
wherein a plurality of said spacer members (13) are arranged on said hollow plastic core (11) in a circumferential direction thereof.

#### Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines mehrschichtigen Kunststoffrohres, mit den Schritten
- (a) Bilden eines hohlen Kunststoffkerns (11) mit einer gewünschten Gestalt aus einer ersten Kunststoffkomponente,
  - (b) Plazieren des hohlen Kunststoffkerns (11) in einem durch eine Mehrzahl von Formteilen bestimmten Formhohlraum und
  - (c) Zuführen einer dritten Kunststoffkomponente in den Hohlraum,
- gekennzeichnet durch
- ein Zuführen der dritten Kunststoffkomponente unter Druck während des Schrittes (c) und durch den zusätzlichen Schritt
  - (d) Ausüben einer Kompressionskraft auf die geschmolzene Kunststoffkomponente in dem Hohlraum nachfolgend auf den Schritt (c), um dadurch eine äußere Schicht (12) aus der dritten Kunststoffkomponente auf der äußeren Umfangsfläche des hohlen Kunststoffkerns (11) integral mit diesem zu bilden.
2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei
- im Schritt (b) die Mehrzahl von Formteilen in einen halbgeschlossenen Zustand mit einer vorbestimmten Lücke zwischen jeweils zwei benachbarten Formteilen gebracht wird, wobei der hohle Kunststoffkern (11) in seine Lage innerhalb eines Hohlraums gebracht ist, so daß Luft, aber nicht die dritte Kunststoffkomponente, durch die Lücke hindurchtreten kann, und
  - nachfolgend auf den Schritt (c) zum Ausüben einer Kompressionskraft die Mehrzahl von Formteilen in einen endgültig aufeinandertreffenden Zustand gebracht wird, wodurch eine äußere Schicht (12) aus der dritten Kunststoffkomponente in-

tegral auf einer äußeren Oberfläche des hohlen Kunststoffkerns (11) gebildet wird.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder Anspruch 2, wobei das hohle Teil (11) durch Hohlkörperblasen gebildet wird.
4. Verfahren nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei ein Flanschabschnitt (12a) integral mit der äußeren Schicht (12) gebildet wird.
5. Verfahren nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei eine Mischung aus der ersten Kunststoffkomponente und einer Verstärkungs Komponente als dritte Kunststoffkomponente verwendet wird.
6. Verfahren nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei als erste Kunststoffkomponente ein Material verwendet wird, das aus der aus Nylon 6, Nylon 6 mit Glasfasern, Nylon 6-6, Nylon 6-6 mit Glasfasern, Nylon 11, Nylon 12, Nylon 4-6, Nylon 6-10, Nylon 6-12, Mischungen der Nylon-Familie, Polyphenylensulfid, Polyethylenterephthalat, Polybutylenterephthalat, Polyethersulfon, Polyetheretherketon, Polyimid und Polyamidimid bestehenden Gruppe ausgewählt ist.
7. Verfahren nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei der hohle Kunststoffkern (11) vorab mit einem entfernbaren Füllstoff gefüllt und der Füllstoff aus dem hohlen Kunststoffkern (11) nach Bildung der äußeren Schicht (12) auf dem hohlen Kunststoffkern (11) entfernt wird.
8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 7, wobei der Füller Teilchen, etwa Sand, enthält.
9. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, wobei ein Innenraum des hohlen Kunststoffkerns (11) im Zustand eines vorbestimmten hohen Drucks gehalten wird, während die äußere Schicht (12) auf dem hohlen Kunststoffkern (11) gebildet wird.
10. Verfahren nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei ein Paar einer ersten und zweiten Formhälfte (15, 16) als Mehrzahl von Formteilen verwendet wird, wobei die Formhälften mit einem Paar einer ersten und zweiten Formhöhlung (15a, 16a) auf ihren jeweiligen Paßflächen ge-

bildet sind, und die erste und zweite Formhöh-  
lung (15a, 16a) den Formhohlraum bestimmen,  
wenn die erste und zweite Formhälfte (15, 16)  
in den Zustand des Aufeinandertrffens ge-  
bracht werden.

11. Verfahren nach Anspruch 10, wobei  
die zweite Formhälfte (16) mit einem Paar von  
Vorsprüngen (16b) längs gegenüberliegender  
Seiten der zweiten Formhöhlung (16a) und die  
erste Formhälfte (15) mit einem Paar von Auf-  
nahmeabschnitten der ersten Formhöhlung  
(15a) zur Aufnahme des Paares von Vorsprün-  
gen (16b) längs gegenüberliegender Seiten  
der ersten Formhöhlung 15a gebildet ist, wo-  
durch, wenn die erste und zweite Formhälfte  
(15, 16) in den halbgeschlossenen Zustand  
gebracht werden, das Paar von Vorsprüngen  
(16b) teilweise in dem Paar von Aufnahmeab-  
schnitten aufgenommen ist, derart, daß Luft  
durch eine Lücke zwischen jeweils einem Vor-  
sprung (16b) und seinem zugeordneten Auf-  
nahmeabschnitt hindurchtreten kann, aber im  
wesentlichen verhindert wird, daß das ge-  
schmolzene Kunststoffmaterial durch die Lücke  
hindurchtritt.
12. Verfahren nach einem der vorangehenden An-  
sprüche, wobei  
vor dem Schritt (c) mindestens ein Abstands-  
halterteil (13), das die Form einer Insel hat und  
aus einer zweiten Kunststoffkomponente gebil-  
det ist, zwischen eine Wandungsfläche des  
Hohlraumes und eine äußere Umfangsfläche  
des hohlen Kunststoffkerns (11) gebracht und  
an der letzteren befestigt wird.
13. Verfahren nach Anspruch 12, wobei  
das Abstandshalterteil (13) vorab integral mit  
dem hohlen Kunststoffkern (11) gebildet wird.
14. Verfahren nach Anspruch 12 oder Anspruch  
13, wobei  
das Abstandshalterteil (13) mit einer Dicke ge-  
bildet wird, die den Abstand zwischen der  
Wandungsfläche des Formhohlraumes und der  
äußeren Umfangsfläche des hohlen Kunststoff-  
kerns (11) auf einen vorbestimmten Wert ein-  
stellt, wenn eine den Formhohlraum bestim-  
mende Form in den Zustand ihres vollständi-  
gen Aufeinandertreffens gebracht wird.
15. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 12 bis  
14, wobei  
die äußere Schicht (12) mit einer Dicke gebil-  
det wird, die im wesentlichen gleich der Dicke  
mindestens eines der Abstandshalterteil (13)  
ist.

16. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 12 bis  
15, wobei  
im wesentlichen dieselbe Zusammensetzung  
als die erste und zweite Kunststoffkomponente  
verwendet wird.
17. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 12 bis  
16, wobei  
das Abstandshalterteil (13) an einer Stelle des  
hohlen Kunststoffkerns (11) derart angeordnet  
ist, daß es einer auf den hohlen Kunststoffkern  
(11), wenn das geschmolzene Kunststoffmate-  
rial in den Hohlraum zugeführt wird, ausgeüb-  
ten Kraft entgegenwirkt.
18. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 12 bis  
17, wobei  
eine Mehrzahl der Abstandshalterteile (13) auf  
dem hohlen Kunststoffkern (11) an in Längs-  
achsenrichtung des hohlen Kunststoffkerns  
(11) verschobenen Stellen angeordnet ist.
19. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 12 bis  
18, wobei  
eine Mehrzahl der Abstandshalterteile (13) auf  
dem hohlen Kunststoffkern (11) und in dessen  
Umfangsrichtung angeordnet ist.

#### Revendications

1. Procédé de fabrication d'un tube multicouche  
en matière plastique, comprenant les étapes  
suivantes :  
(a) la mise en forme d'un noyau creux (11)  
d'une première matière plastique consti-  
tuante ayant une configuration voulue,  
(b) la disposition du noyau creux (11) de  
matière plastique dans une cavité de moula-  
ge délimitée par plusieurs segments de  
moule, et  
(c) la fourniture d'une troisième matière  
plastique constituante fondue dans la cavité,  
caractérisé par  
la fourniture de la troisième matière plasti-  
que constituante sous pression pendant l'étape  
(c), et par l'étape supplémentaire suivante :  
(d) après l'étape (c), l'application d'une for-  
ce de compression à la matière plastique  
constituante placée dans la cavité pour la  
formation d'une couche externe (12) de la  
troisième matière plastique constituante à la  
surface périphérique externe du noyau  
creux (11) de matière plastique et sous for-  
me solidaire de celui-ci.
2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel :  
- dans l'étape (b), les segments de moule  
sont mis à un état de demi-coopération

- avec un espace prédéterminé entre deux segments adjacents quelconques de moule, le noyau creux (11) de matière plastique étant à l'intérieur de la cavité afin que l'air puisse passer dans ledit espace mais que la troisième matière plastique constituante ne puisse pas passer, et
- après l'étape (c) d'application de la force de compression, les segments de moule sont mis à un état de coopération finale pour la formation d'une couche externe (12) solidaire d'une surface externe de l'âme creuse (11) de matière plastique, à partir de la troisième matière plastique constituante.
3. Procédé selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel l'organe creux (11) est formé par moulage par soufflage.
  4. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel une partie de bride (12a) est formée en une seule pièce avec la couche externe (12).
  5. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel un mélange de la première matière plastique constituante et d'un ingrédient d'armature est utilisé comme troisième matière plastique constituante.
  6. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la première matière plastique constituante utilisée est une matière choisie dans le groupe qui comprend le "Nylon" 6, le "Nylon" 6 contenant des fibres de verre, le "Nylon" 6-6, le "Nylon" 6-6 contenant des fibres de verre, le "Nylon" 11, le "Nylon" 12, le "Nylon" 4-6, le "Nylon" 6-10, le "Nylon" 6-12, les alliages de la famille du "Nylon", le sulfure de polyphénylène, le téréphtalate de polyéthylène, le téréphtalate de polybutylène, la polyéthersulfone, la polyétheréthercétone, le polyimide et le polyamidimide.
  7. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'âme creuse (11) de matière plastique est remplie au préalable d'une charge qui peut être retirée, et la charge est retirée de l'âme creuse (11) de matière plastique après la formation de la couche externe (12) sur l'âme creuse (11).
  8. Procédé selon la revendication 7, dans lequel la charge comprend des particules, par exemple de sable.
  9. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, dans lequel l'espace interne de l'âme creuse (11) de matière plastique est maintenue à une pression élevée prédéterminée lorsque la couche externe (12) est mise en forme sur l'âme creuse (11) de matière plastique.
  10. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel deux moitiés (15, 16) de moule sont utilisées comme ensemble de segments de moule, les moitiés étant formées avec deux gorges (15a, 16a) de moulage sur leur surface respective de coopération, la première et la seconde gorge (15a, 16a) de moulage délimitant la cavité du moule lorsque les deux moitiés (15, 16) sont mises en position de coopération.
  11. Procédé selon la revendication 10, dans lequel la seconde moitié (16) du moule a deux saillies (16b) le long de côtés opposés de la seconde gorge (16a) et la première moitié (15) a deux sections de logement de la première gorge (15a) pour le logement des deux saillies (16b) le long des côtés opposés de la première gorge (15), si bien que, lorsque les deux moitiés (15, 16) sont mises en position de demi-coopération, les deux saillies (16b) se logent partiellement dans les deux sections de logement respectivement, si bien que l'air peut passer par l'espace formé entre chacune des saillies (16b) et la section associée de logement, mais la matière plastique fondue ne peut pratiquement pas passer dans cet espace.
  12. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel, avant l'étape (c), au moins un organe d'entretoise (13) sous forme d'un îlot et formé d'une seconde matière plastique constituante est interposé entre la surface de paroi de la cavité et une surface périphérique externe de l'âme creuse (11) de matière plastique et est fixé à cette dernière.
  13. Procédé selon la revendication 12, dans lequel l'organe d'entretoise (13) est formé au préalable afin qu'il soit solidaire de l'âme creuse (11) de matière plastique.
  14. Procédé selon la revendication 12 ou 13, dans lequel l'organe d'entretoise (13) est formé avec une épaisseur qui détermine la distance entre la surface de paroi de la cavité du moule et la surface périphérique externe de l'âme creuse (11) à une valeur prédéterminée lorsque le moule délimitant la cavité est mis à l'état de coopération totale.

15. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 12 à 14, dans lequel la couche externe (12) est formée avec une épaisseur pratiquement égale à l'épaisseur d'au moins un organe d'entretoise (13). 5
16. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 12 à 15, dans lequel sensiblement la même composition est utilisée pour la première et la seconde matière plastique constituante. 10
17. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 12 à 16, dans lequel l'organe d'entretoise (13) occupe sur l'âme creuse (11) un emplacement tel qu'il résiste à une force externe appliquée à l'âme creuse (11) de matière plastique lorsque la matière plastique fondue est transmise dans la cavité. 15
18. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 12 à 17, dans lequel plusieurs organes d'entretoise (13) sont placés sur l'âme creuse (11) de matière plastique et sont décalés suivant l'axe longitudinal de l'âme creuse (11) de matière plastique. 20  
25
19. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 12 à 18, dans lequel plusieurs organes d'entretoise (13) sont disposés sur l'âme creuse (11) de matière plastique dans la direction circonférentielle de celle-ci. 30

35

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55

15



Fig. 1

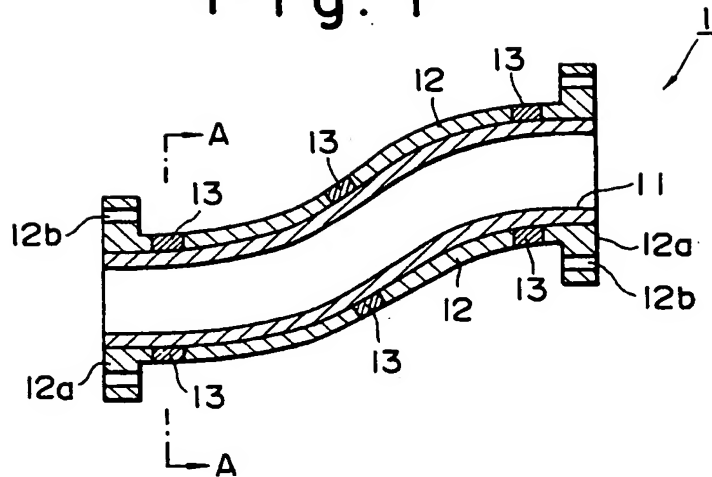


Fig. 2

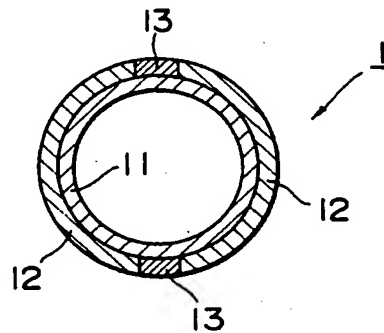


Fig. 3

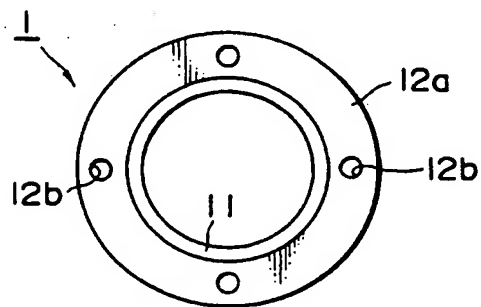


Fig. 4a

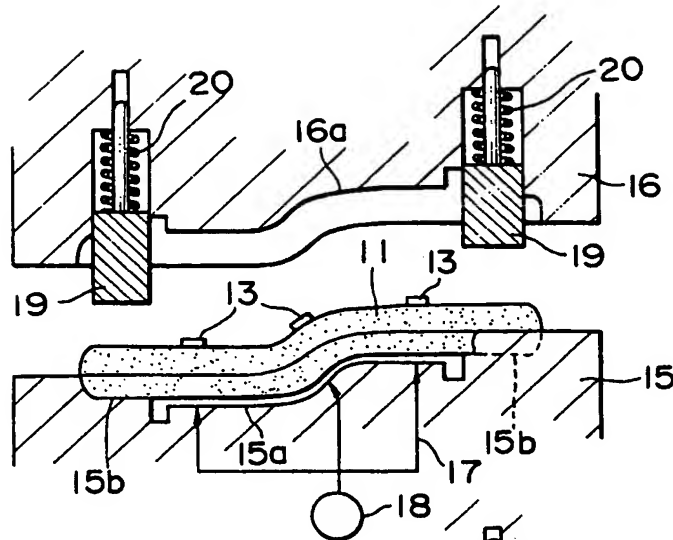


Fig. 4b

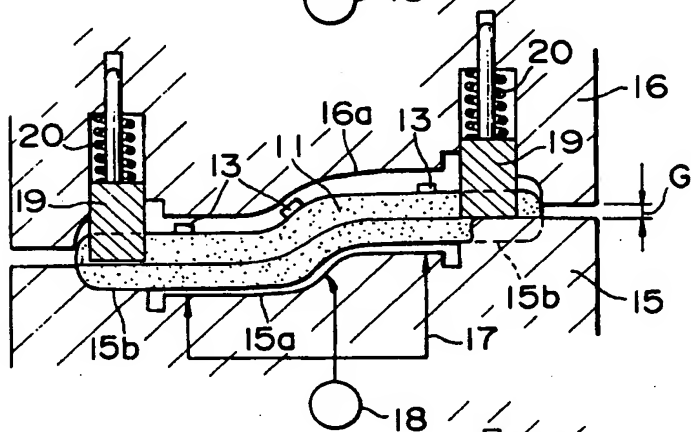


Fig. 4c

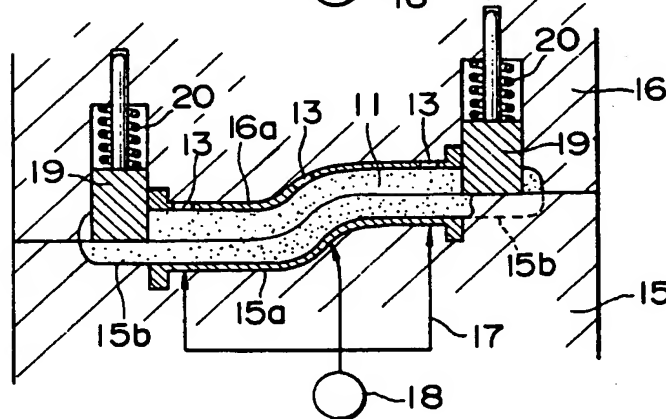


Fig. 5

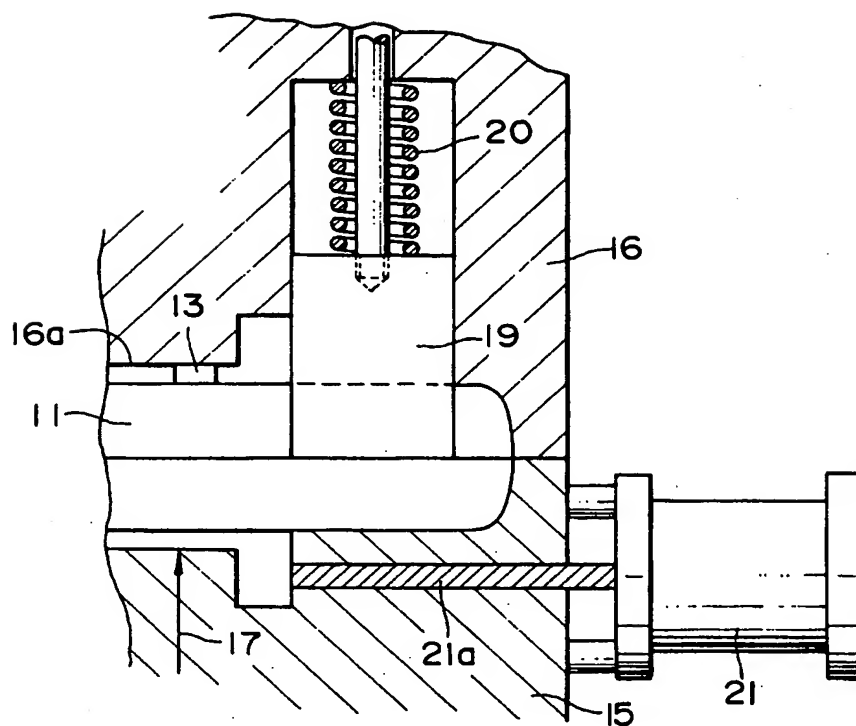


Fig. 6

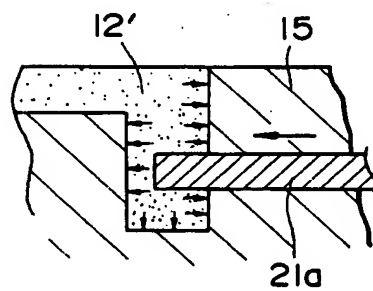


Fig. 7a

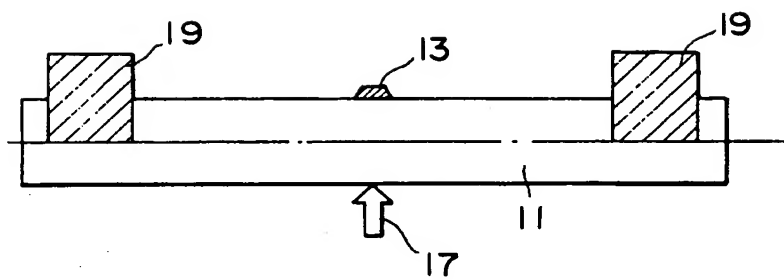


Fig. 7b

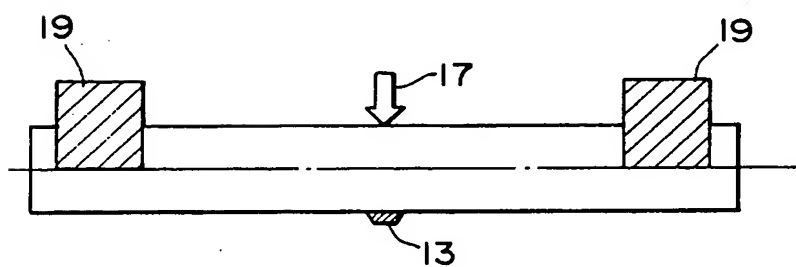


Fig. 8a

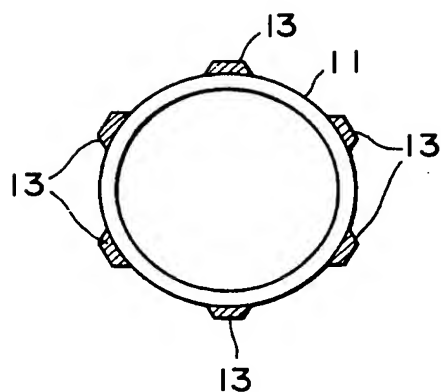


Fig. 8b

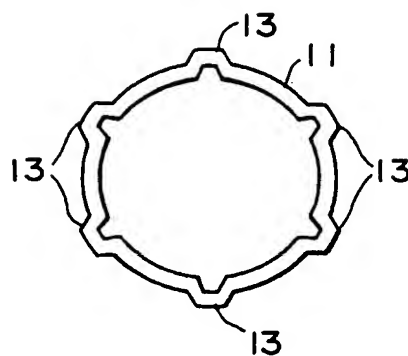


Fig. 8c

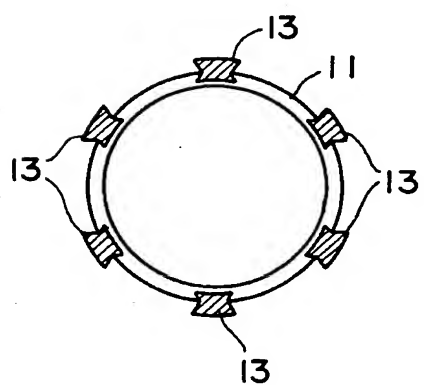


Fig. 8d

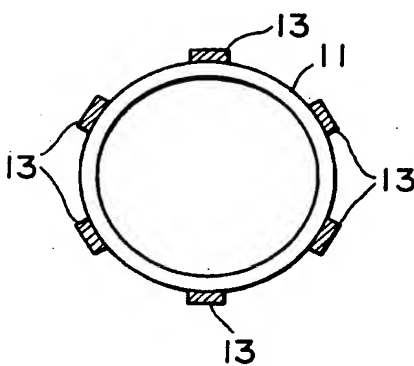


Fig. 9a

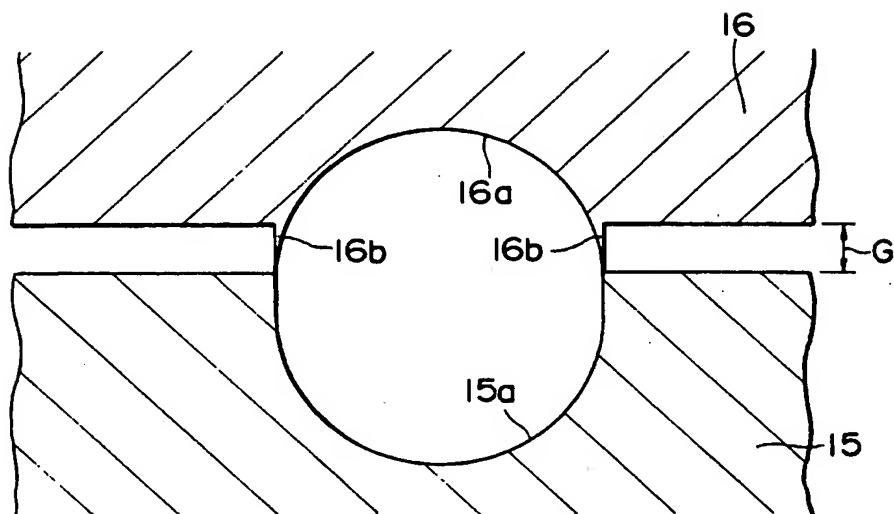


Fig. 9b

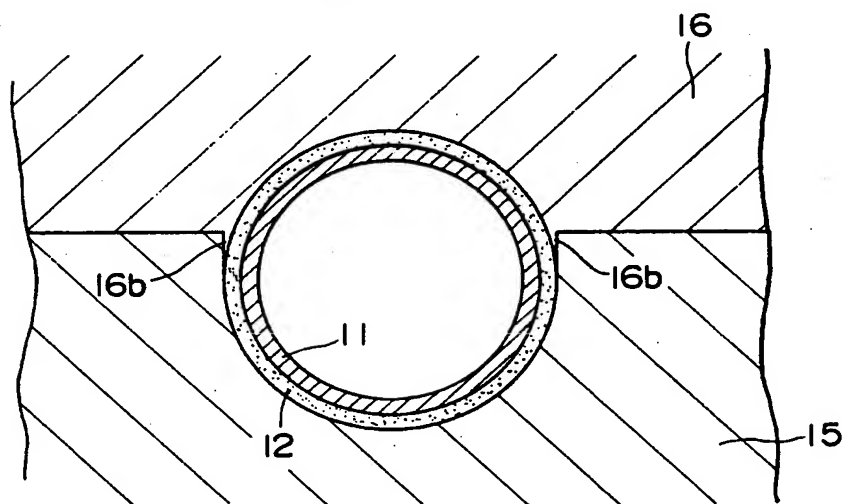


Fig. 10a

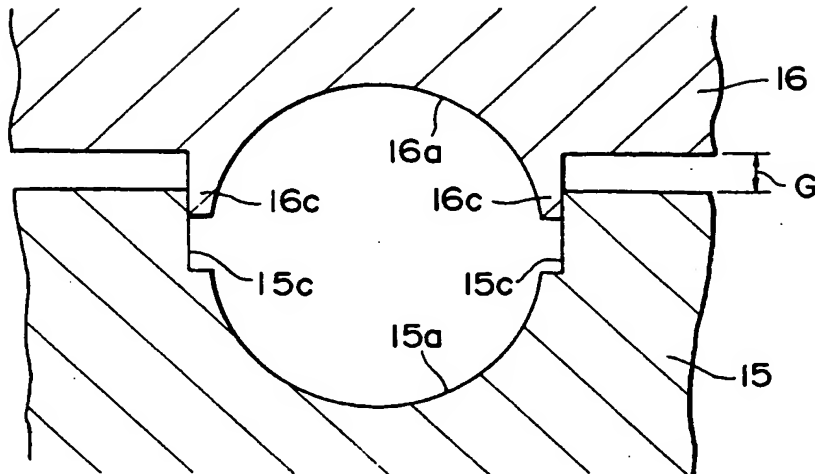


Fig. 10b

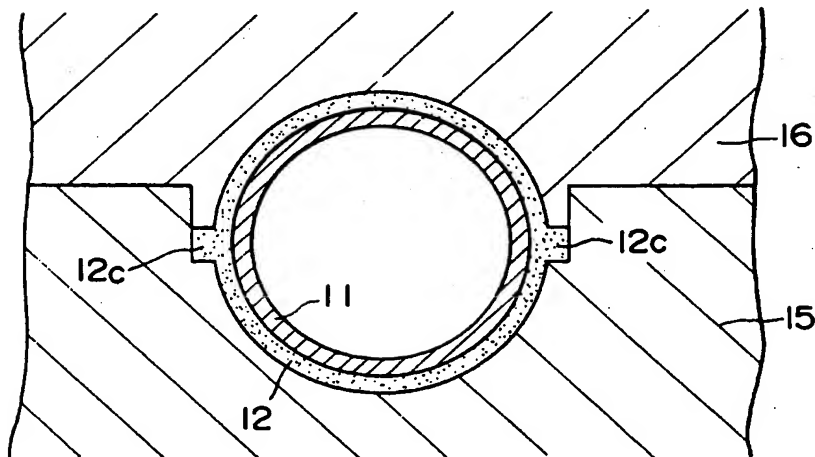




Fig. 11a

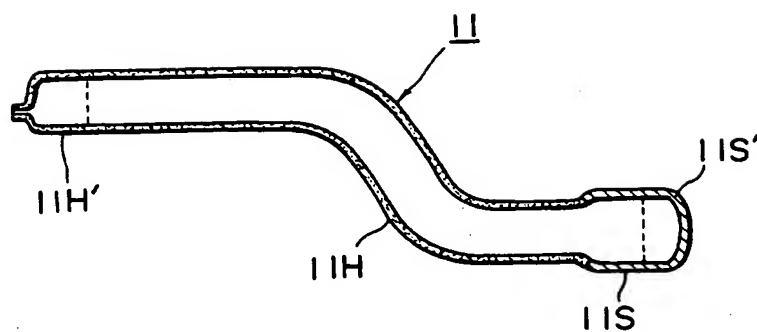


Fig. 11b

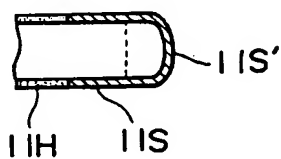


Fig. 11c

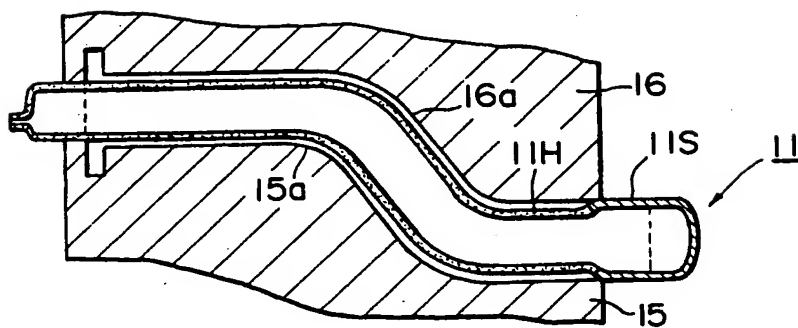


Fig. 11d

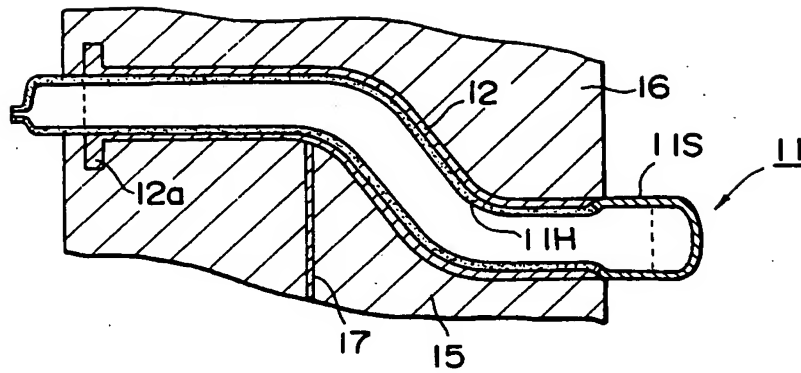


Fig. 11e

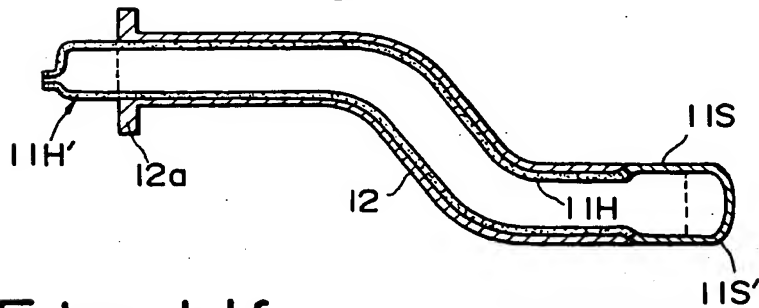


Fig. 11f

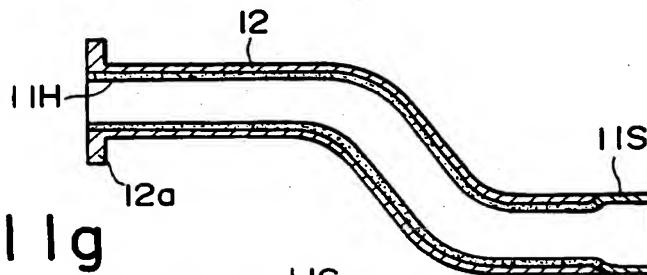


Fig. 11g

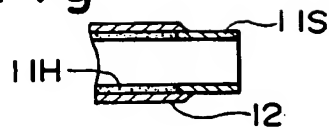


Fig. 12a

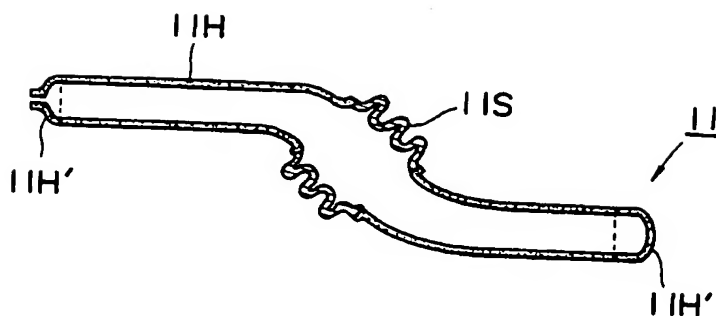


Fig. 12b

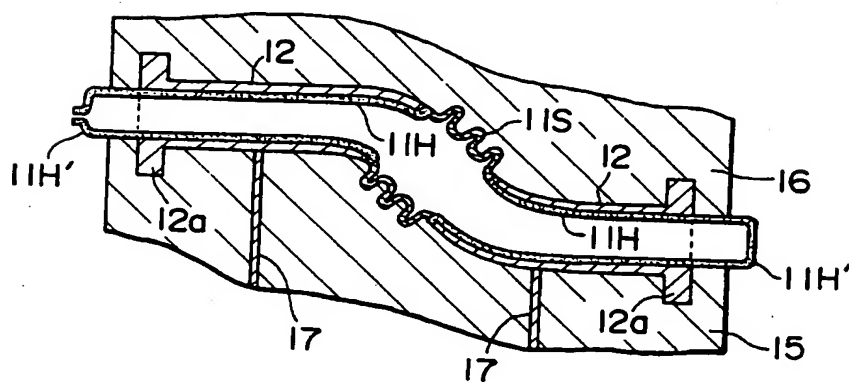


Fig. 12c

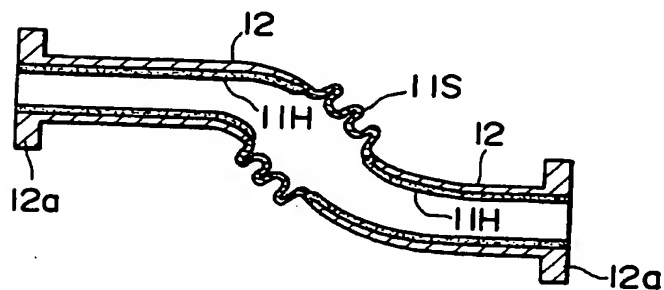


Fig. 13a

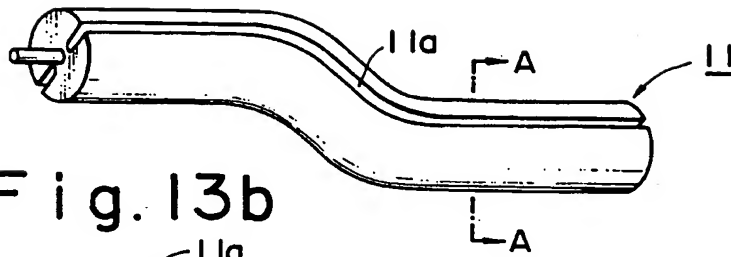


Fig. 13b

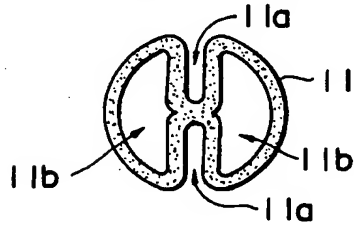


Fig. 13c

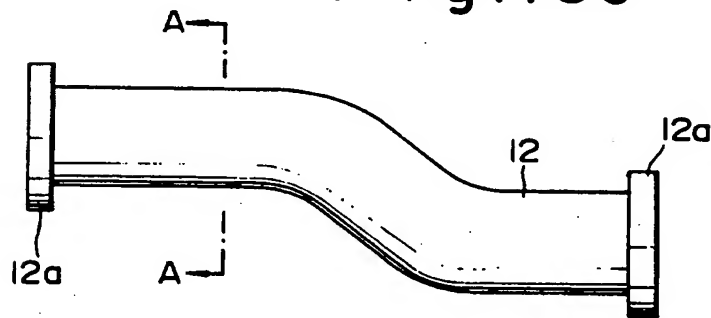


Fig. 13d

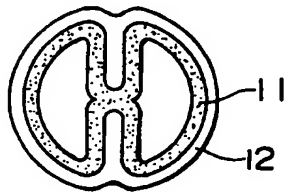


Fig. 14a

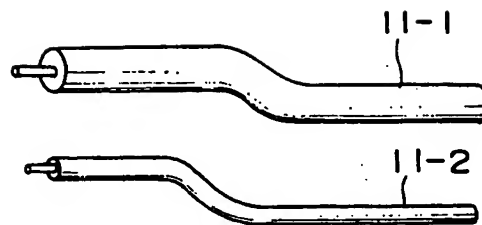


Fig. 14b

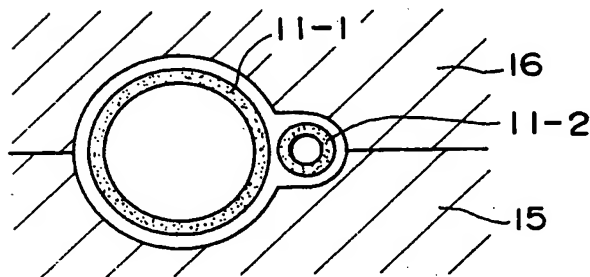


Fig. 14c

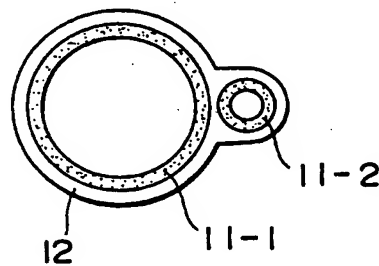


Fig. 15a

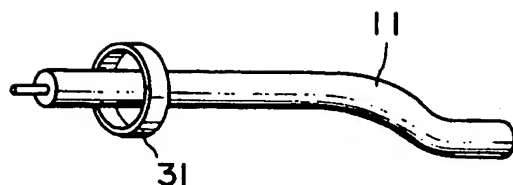


Fig. 15b

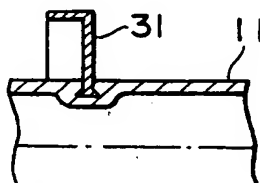


Fig. 15c

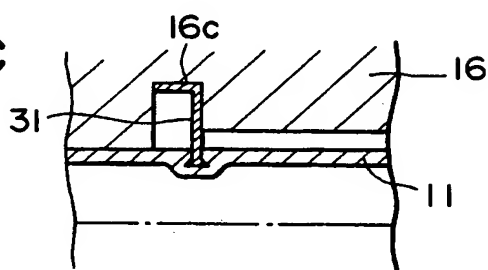


Fig. 15d

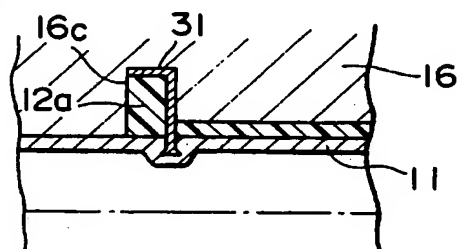


Fig. 15e

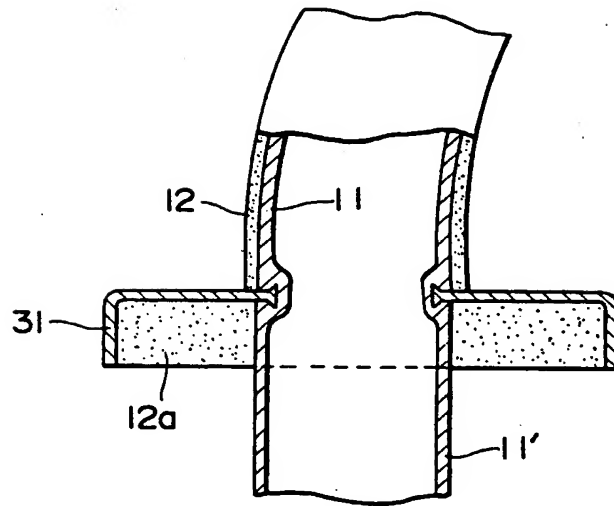


Fig. 15f

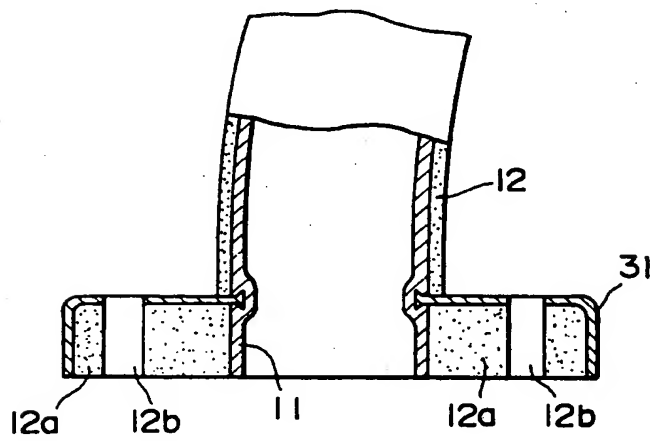




Fig. 16a

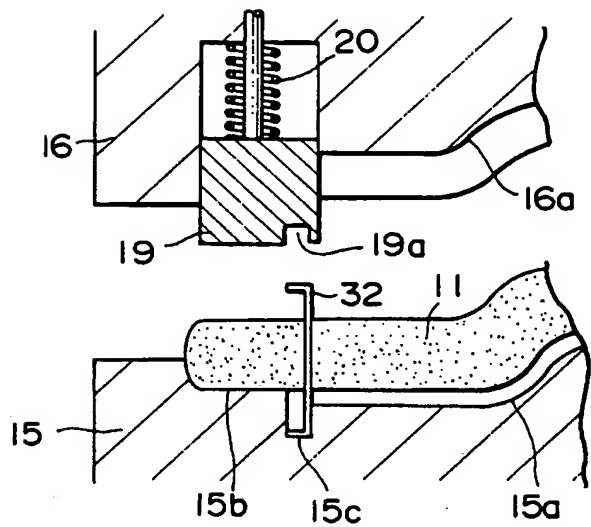


Fig. 16b

